

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
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ESTABLISHED 1857

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FOR 1907.
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Hongkong. 21st September, 1905 778

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WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
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7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.

SATURDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. 677

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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 1771

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
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CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
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CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1849

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at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
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Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.**
The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 29

**THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF
AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.**
(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT
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LUTGENS, EISENMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

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sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-
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FERRY WHEAR STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

NOTICE.
We have this day authorized Mr. E. E. E.
MARCEAU to sign our Firm's name
per procuration.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 804

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.
St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1907.

EFFECTIVE this date, Mr. U. F.
McWILLIAMS is appointed ACTING
GENERAL AGENT, with headquarters at
YOKOHAMA, Japan, vice Mr. J. S. VAN
BUREN, resigned.
HOWARD JAMES,
Vice President,
Great Northern S.S. Co.

NOTICE.
The Public are hereby informed that Mr.
PRITAMDASS DHARAMDASS, who
for a few months past has been the Manager of
our Firm is no longer in our employ and that
we do not hold ourselves responsible for any
debts contracted by him in our name.
JAYARAMAL TEJOMAL & CO.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1907. 816

NOTICE.
The Undersigned, for the last few months
Manager of the Firm of Messrs.
JAYARAMAL TEJOMAL & CO., severed
my connection with the Firm on 1st April,
1907.
PRITAMDASS DHARAMDASS.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1907. 817

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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
a42 H. HAYNES, Manager.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

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Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
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AT
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**A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE** standing in its own
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and
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Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour, Terms moderate.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
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(late of "Tang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 43

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Hongkong, 5th February, 1907. 604

INTIMATION.



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TOOTH WASH.

A VALUABLE

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DETERGENT.

It cleanses the teeth, sweetens the breath
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to the toilet.

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LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1907.

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should be addressed to THE EDITOR.Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30TH, 1907.

The French unit steamer *Fille de Chatelet* which arrived in port yesterday brings among its passengers for France fifteen young Chinese men, who may be said to constitute the nucleus of the real Yellow Peril. In charge of Colonel Tiro, they go to join the French Army, by special arrangement, as regular conscripts. Their mission is an experiment by the Chinese War Office, and is understood to be the result of a suggestion from the Travelling Commissioners who returned last year. These fifteen young men have undergone two years' training at the Paotingfu Military College, but on arrival in France they will begin in all respects as the newest of new recruits. Beyond the French regulation allowances, they will receive only a franc a day, and so be saved from the extravagances and idleness of others who have gone abroad as military students from the Province. The young men passing through Hongkong to-day do not represent any Province; they have been specially selected on grounds of fitness to lay the foundations of the Imperial Army that is to be. After going through the routine discipline of the French conscript, they will be examined for entrance to different French military colleges, to learn the duties of officers. To make sure that its fifteen francs a day are not being wasted, the Luchupu requires from the Chinese Legation regular reports of the progress of the party. The Chinese Government, who have only recently conceived the idea of the Imperial Army as

against Provincial Armies, are not likely to repeat the mistake of the carefully rehearsed reviews and sham fights which exposed to the experts of the world how hollow were these pretensions of army reform. It is stated that the despatch of this party under the sensible conditions indicated is on a par with other movements started by the Ministry of War. The uniform question may soon be practically settled without prejudice, and the troops armed with the latest or most effective weapons. Camp and field work, more practical (and Japanese) than the previous showy demonstrations, is in train; and altogether Peking seems to have made up its mind that as the foreign Powers are not easily "bluffed", it must go in for the real thing. When the gallant fifteen return from France, and obtain appointments, and when they have had a year or two of command without too much Mandarinesque meddling, it may then be time for us to "look-see" in the case of China and her imperial army. The Yellow Peril, instead of a foolish nightmare as at present, may then be a possibility to some extent. But while there is sure to be much foreign comment on this newest sign of China's awakening, we have no doubt that those who will make the most of it, and over-estimate its importance as a factor of change, will be the members of Mandarindom themselves.

A message from Telford, dated 21st April, says: M. Paul, the Chief-Engineer of the Yunnan Railway, is dead.

There were 19 cases of smallpox notified last week, of which 14 ended fatally. There was one plague case only, and no other communicable disease at all.

When Mr. Tautaki, the representative to the Hague Conference, was received in audience, the Japanese Emperor expressed his earnest hope for the peace of the world.

We are, desirous by the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court to mention for the information of the jurors who were dismissed yesterday and told to hold themselves in readiness for this morning at 10 o'clock, that they will not be required. If required later they will be notified.

Yesterday the trial of the prisoner in the tobacco case had been proceeding several hours when it was discovered that the jury had neglected to elect their foreman. His Honor smiled and said—Eloose your foreman. This formality was complied with and the trial proceeded.

The Wai-wu-pu is in receipt of an urgent telegram from the Yau-kwei Viceroy to the effect that under pretext of reducing the disorder arising from the disagreements between Chinese and Annamese employees of the Yunnan Railway, French troops are being drafted to Mengtze. The Viceroy appeals to the Peking authorities to interfere in the matter.

Hitherto a visit to the Morgue has been one of the items in the tourist's programme in Paris. M. Leprie has decided that this shall not be so any longer. He has discovered that many people go to the Morgue out of idle curiosity. This has resulted in so much crowding—and even in occasional eases—that the Prefect of Police has decided that in future the Morgue shall be open only to those who can show that there is some chance of their being able to recognise unidentified bodies.

Mrs. Jalland, a lady who entered into a bigamous marriage with the late Mr. James Poole Wagstaff, a J.P. for Bedfordshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, a member of the Reform Club in London, and the squire of Manor Park, Pottton, has emerged triumphantly from the action in which the will made by the deceased gentleman in her favour, and which involved some £150,000, was disputed by members of the family. The plaintiff was Mr. Berners Shelley Wagstaff, who asked for administration of the estate on the ground that the defendant was not the "widow of the deceased"—to whom he willed his money—and therefore not entitled to the life interest.

A record in underwriting is made by the *Dakota*. She was insured on her hull in London at Lloyd's and the Marine Insurance Companies for the record sum of £344,000. Beyond this, there was the value of a general cargo, and industry disbursements, which bring up the insured value on the London market to something like £550,000, and probably the full extent is not yet known. Underwriters in this case who usually "write" a line of £250, wrote £250, considering it so good "a thing," and have consequently lost heavily. The effect on underwriters generally has been to make them extra careful of American marine risks, and especially having regard to the heavy losses sustained on the American lakes this season. Many of the most important underwriters at Lloyd's will not now write a line on American marine risks, notwithstanding the tempting rates offered them.

To those who have undergone the illuminating process of an education of taste there is always something monstrous in the stupidity and illiberality of previous strictures. But this, in its turn, shows a want of imagination. For new ideas are painful and repulsive things to the majority of minds. Most of us must confess to an involuntary springing to hostile attention when a novel argument is hurled at us. It may be one to which we sub-consciously respond, one we shall even by-and-by adopt as a tenet; but we have not had experience of it, and our shuddering spirit must first become accustomed to the prickly contact.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ANGLOPHOBIA.

LONDON, April 29th.

Anglophobia is increasing in Germany.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, April 29th.

There is a movement on foot in the United States to make Mr. Roosevelt president for life.

ROYAL TOURISTS.

LONDON, April 29th.

His Majesty the King returns to England to-morrow. Majesty the Queen goes to Greece.

A WEST INDIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 29th.

The rioting at St. Lucia is continuing.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 29th.

Viscount Hood and Sir Penrose Inyan are dead.

[Viscount Francis Wheler Hood was 69 years of age. He was a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and served in the Crimean war.]

[Sir Penrose Goodchild Inyan, K.C.M.G., was 91 years of age. He served with the Volunteers during the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, and was in special command of the roads and bridges in Lower Canada. In 1893, he was appointed to the position of Commissioner of the British Army, and later was deputy Assistant Commissioner General. He was also Assistant Financial Secretary to the Board of Works, Ireland, 1848; Director of branch of Royal Mint, Australia, 1852; and was engaged in special services during the Crimean war. He designed a marine steam four mill and floating battery which were of much service to the army, and for which he was specially thanked by the War Minister. He was promoted Assistant Commissioner General in 1856; was Crown Agent for the Colonies 1858-79; special Commissioner to Mauritius, 1873; to Malta, 1878, and retired in 1879. From that year he was a director of the London and Westminster Bank until 1890.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 27th.

At the opening of the Jamestown exhibition, President Roosevelt extended a special welcome to Englishmen, whose stock had chiefly moulded the national character of the United States. He warmly welcomed the representatives of Asia, especially those of the mighty Island Japan, which in learning from the West had shown that they had so much to teach the West in return.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.
In consequence of the scarcity of Chinese silver dollars in circulation in Canton, Viceroy Chou Fu has communicated with the Board of Reorganization to the effect that the coining of new ones should be discussed. And in order to confine them to the exclusive use of this Province, he desires to encourage the placing of impressions on them by the various shops, by which means, their value in other provinces will be considered somewhat depreciated, and the demand for them will not be so great. He further desires that strict prohibitions should be enforced to stop the practice of the silverware shops in melting dollars.

VICEROY GOING TO KWANGSI.
The Viceroy contemplates a tour of inspection through the Kwangsi Province with the intention of studying the condition of affairs there.

THE CONTENTION OF RAILWAY PARTIES.
The gentry here have lately despatched a telegram to oppose the Viceroy's telegraphic proposals to the Throne for the appointment of Messrs. Wu Ting Fang and Cheung Kai Sze as Directors General of the Yuet Han Railway. Only the former will be recognized. But a telegram was received yesterday from Peking announcing their temporary appointment, and it will very likely cause trouble between the shareholders and gentry.

HONGKONG COINS AND NOTES.
Upon receiving the despatch of the British Consul General here urging, at the instance of the Hongkong Authorities, the arrest of some Chinese for counterfeiting Hongkong coins and the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Viceroy instructed the Magistrate to catch the men, allowing him half a month to fulfil his instructions.

There is always something of interest in the view which a great man takes of old age and death. It is the practical test of how far the philosophy of his life has been a sound one. The first element of the crowd is that it takes on an extended self-interest that acts as a whole against the rest of the world. All who belong to the anti-this-or-anti-the-other society realize that they are against the whole world. There is no such thing as the "spirit of the times." Even every town has its own "spirit."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 29th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

THE TOBACCO CASE.

The re-trial of Charles Humphrey Kane on the charge of larceny of tobacco from the British-American Tobacco Company whilst in their employ as a clerk was opened, the accused surrendering to his bail and again pleading not guilty. The Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts (instructed by Mr. Merrell from the Crown Solicitors' Office), and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens conducted the prosecution and Mr. H. G. Calthrop (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Branton), appeared for the defence.

The empanelling of the jury was marked by one or two incidents. The prisoner challenged one man and the Crown objected to other two, while Mr. H. Percy Smith was excused from serving. Mr. L. Knox was dealt with for not answering his name in time, this incident being reported elsewhere. Finally the following were sworn in: Messrs. P. E. F. Stone (foreman), R. H. Pentecost, G. Pickering, A. W. Dixon, R. J. C. Schwin, J. Johnson, and H. E. Henley. The Attorney General outlined the case for the prosecution. It will be remembered that accused was charged with stealing a quantity of Egyptian Daiglit Tobacco which formed part of a shipment of tobacco to the company, and which he should have seen consumed on the foreshore according to instructions. The Attorney General referred to the fact that the godown keeper who had given evidence for the prosecution afterwards withdrew his previous statement and gave testimony in favour of the prisoner. In conclusion he alluded to accused's dealing with the Banks, sending drafts to America, and giving expensive presents to several people.

Clerks from the Russo-Chinese, German and International Banks were called. Their evidence went to show that he had opened an account at the first named bank with \$70 and had withdrawn it in small amounts (cheques) in the course of two months, and he had opened an account at the German Bank with \$500 which a few months later he had reduced to \$10 odd, when he closed the account.

Mr. Harper Jackson, accountant at the Savoy, said that accused had dealt there for eight months, his purchases averaging \$25 a month, for which he practically paid cash. Defendant lived two months at the Connaught Hotel last year, for which he told witnesses that he paid \$100 a month. He went there he said because he had lost a diamond ring from the flat where he had previously lived, and he thought it better to move. He showed witness a diamond ring and told him the lady to whom he was going to give it if he was her accepted suitor. (Laughter.)

The Attorney General intimated that that concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Calthrop submitted there was no case to go before the jury. His Honour asked where a number of people who appeared at the Magistrate's were, and on being informed that they had absconded remarked that the bottom seemed to be knocked out of the prosecution. A contention that the whole point was whether extravagant living was corroborative evidence. There was a rule that a jury might not vote on the evidence of an accomplice. He would warn the jury that such evidence should be treated with the gravest suspicion. While he would not say that there was no case he would say that there was not much evidence.

As the jury did not indicate that they did not wish to hear any more evidence for the defence was called to show how accused had obtained the money banked, and how in remitting drafts to America, he had acted for others. The hearing was adjourned.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Before the Chief Justice (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CHARTER.

Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., merchants of 2, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, sued the Lombard Steamship Company, Ltd. of 23A, Great St. Helens in the City of London, for the recovery of \$12,000, being damage sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the breach of charter party of the British steamship *Salamanca* entered into at Hongkong on 7th February, 1902. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon for the defendants.

The statement of claim indicated that plaintiffs were merchants in this Colony and the defendants were the owners of the s.s. *Salamanca*. Their place of business was in London and one John White was manager. On or about 7th February, 1902, defendants or their agent J. K. Anderson, who was then master of the *Salamanca* then in Hongkong, chartered a vessel of the plaintiffs under a written charter party signed on 7th February, 1902, for a period of 6 months, with the option of renewal which the plaintiffs thereafter duly exercised for a period of three months at the rate of \$6,500 Hongkong currency per month, payable fortnightly in advance to Messrs. Bradley and Company in Hongkong, as agents for the defendants upon the following terms and stipulations:—The steamship being firm and staunch and free from known defects and well officered so as to be maintained by her owners and placed at the sole disposal of the charterers or their agents to carry cargo and passengers for lawful voyages as provided, and the usual clause about exemption from the result

of accident through the act of God, etc. The steamer was to be docked and cleaned by the charterers whenever recommended by the surveyor's report at owner's expense, the time occupied in docking not to count under the charter, and in the event of any delay or breakdown not caused by stress of weather payment of the hire was to cease until the vessel was again staunch, sound and well found as provided in the first clause of the charter. The captain was to give 24 hours' notice whenever the vessel needed repairs provided it was possible to do so. On or about the 29th April, 1902, plaintiffs entered into a charter party with the East Asiatic Trading Company, Hongkong, whereby they re-chartered the said vessel to that Company for a term of about six and a half months, the balance of the term of the plaintiffs' said charter, at the enhanced rate of \$7,250 per month payable every month to the plaintiffs, the charter party containing the same terms and conditions as the first. On or about the 1st July, 1902, the East Asiatic Trading Company, with the knowledge and consent of the defendants, re-chartered the vessel to the United States Government for service as a transport for troops, animals, stores, cargo, etc., it being stipulated that the said vessel should proceed at once to such ports as ordered by the proper officer of the Quarter Master General's department, the owners to keep the vessel in same condition as stipulated for in the first charter party, time lost owing to accidents not the fault of the United States Government not to be paid for by the latter. The vessel was accordingly handed over to the U.S. Government to be used as a transport and on or about 3rd July, 1902, owing to the negligence of the said J. K. Anderson, then Master, the vessel ran ashore in fine clear weather on a reef near San Salvador Island in the Philippines, and was so damaged that she had to be towed off and docked at Cavite at the expense of her owners. No notice of that accident reached the plaintiffs until 1st August, 1902, and the plaintiffs had in the meanwhile, in ignorance of the fact, paid to Messrs. Bradley and Company the hire for the vessel for the whole of the month of July. The repairs were completed by the 9th September but the defendants neglected for a number of days to discharge the Dock Company's men and thereby caused the U.S. Government to cancel the charter party, and in consequence of the default of the defendants the East Asiatic Trading Company, which had as defendants rechartered the steamer at a profit, had to cancel the charter with the plaintiffs in their turn, and the plaintiffs then cancelled their charter with the defendants, the defendants having failed and to fulfil to perform the conditions of their charter party by not placing the steamer at the disposal of the plaintiffs after the repairs in proper time.

Mr. Pollock addressed the Court, and the case was adjourned.

A JUROR'S DELAY.

At the Supreme Court yesterday when the name of Mr. Lefferts Knox was called to take his place on the jury, there was no response. His Honour the Puisne Judge instructed the Bailiff to wait for a quarter of an hour and if he did not appear in that time to bring him up. However the jury had just been sworn when Mr. Knox appeared and was told to sit down, the Puisne Judge saying he would talk to him presently. A few minutes later his Honour told the Deputy Registrar to call Mr. Knox and when that gentleman stepped forward,

His Honour said—You were not here when your name was called and some gentlemen has had to take your place.

Mr. Knox—I am very sorry. I have only come in from Pokfulam. I live out there.

His Honour—Well you have got to sit down. I will consider your case at 11th.

Just before noon His Honour asked if the Attorney General had any objection to his dealing with Mr. Knox.

The Attorney General replied in the negative. Mr. Knox having been called up.

His Honour said—Will you tell me why you did not come here at 10 o'clock?

Mr. Knox—I forgot all about it.

His Honour—Ah.

Mr. Knox—They telephoned from the office at 9.30 and to forget the jury.

His Honour—Will you come at a quarter past ten. You caused another man to take your place.

Mr. Knox—I am very sorry, my Lord.

His Honour—However you were not so late, and you turned up of your own accord. You can go now.

Mr. Knox—Must I come to-morrow morning?

His Honour—Yes, you had better turn up unless you hear or see in the newspapers that you are not wanted.

Mr. Knox then left the Court.

"THE GROUNDING HOODOO."

Under this heading, the *Manila Current* says:—When Premier Deska of Austria sounded the warning to Great Britain regarding her supremacy on the Pacific, he had forgotten the hoodoo that follows the American shipping out that ocean. It will not be necessary for Great Britain to fight to maintain her rank there. The hoodoo will attend to that. At the rate that American keels have gone down there will not be enough American bottoms on the Pacific a year hence to compete with Switzerland.

There is something uncanny about this deep-water Gravel that follows the wake of the American ship. His series of disasters appeals to the imagination, and, if our admirals were superstitious, might put the American fleet under his spell. As it is, enough has happened to make the Japanese chortle.

It would be interesting to know what brand of liquor the officer of our Pacific merchant fleet habitually imbibes, in order to change it. Meanwhile, those who are thinking of leaving these islands by water for the United States should contemplate the hazards of the attempt and wait until they can walk.

["Hoodoo" is American for "bad luck."]

POLICE COURT.

Monday, April 29th.

Before Mr. F. A. HAWLAND (First Police Magistrate).

FLOWER SELLER IN TROUBLE.

So Sik was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of newly cut shrubs and ferns. He is stated to have engaged boys to go up the hillside and gather these. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

LARCENY.

Inspector Warnock placed Wong Fuk before his Worship on a charge of larceny. A district watchman told the Court that he caught the defendant as he was descending a down pipe at 54 Queen's Road Central. He had then in his possession a watch and chain, two Chinese pipes and a quantity of clothing. Wong was found guilty and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW AGAIN.

Leung Ki, a sampan master from Yumati, carries as crew besides his wife, his mother. The latter was the cause of a disturbance on Sunday which nearly ended in a tragedy. When Leung boarded his sampan after a trip ashore, his mother told him that his wife had scolded her. This annoyed the sampan man so much that he is alleged to have quarrelled with his wife and in a passion to have thrown her overboard. A large number of natives craft were in the vicinity, but not one of the different crews attempted to rescue the woman, and but for the assistance of two Indians who were crossing on the ferry she would in all probability have been drowned. Before the Court yesterday the woman said she fell overboard accidentally, and in consequence of her statement his Worship discharged the defendant.

A DISHONEST FOKI.

Chan Sam, a barber employed in a Chinese hairdressing establishment in Connaught Road, was charged with the larceny of 100 bamboo checks, and with being in unlawful possession of \$5. Inspector Warnock explained that the master of the shop ran his business on a credit system, issuing each of his customers so many bamboo checks and collecting the amount they owed during the month. The defendant knew this, and taking 100 checks from the shop started off to collect the money due on them. He had received \$5, and this was found on his person when arrested.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY COOLIES.

As the river steamer *Shun Lee* was running alongside a new wharf which is being built at West Point a number of coolies engaged thereon ordered her to stand back. The captain refused, greatly to the delight of his crew who are said to have cheered the waterside men. The climax was a quarrel in which wood was flying in all directions. An Indian constable who rushed in to quell the disturbance was dealt a nasty blow on the head, but he succeeded in arresting two of the disorderly coolies. They were charged with assault, but his Worship would not uphold this. Instead he convicted them on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and fined them \$10 apiece.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AND JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* recently received a copy of the *Sheffield Weekly News* in which appears an interview with the "General." Speaking of his visit to the Orient he said—

As to Japan, why, we have 200 officers at work there. There is the most wonderful opening for us in Japan that any Christian organization has known. We started there eight or nine years ago. Providence smiled upon us as soon as we entered the door, and public opinion came over to us in the most remarkable manner. One of the first strokes we struck gained us great favour. My people found that the prostitute class were literally slaves. The brothel-owners had legal powers of detention. A girl once across their threshold was there as long as they liked to keep her, and if she left of her own accord the police would bring her back. My people went to work, agitated, appealed to the Government, showed them the evil of the thing, and the result was a law was obtained, and 3,000 girls were emancipated at a stroke. Now a girl can, if she wishes, change her life, she may abandon it, and no one has power to compel her to return. That is one of the first things we did. Then we have had some remarkable success in dealing with criminals. In one prison I am going to address 2,000 criminals, and we can go in and out and do as we like with them.

"That is in Japan," added the "General" reflectively. "In this country the doors of the prisons are barred against us. We have as much difficulty in getting through them as the poor wretches inside have in getting out. But in Japan and in other countries we are welcome to go into the prisons."

The "General" did not leave the subject of Japan without paying tribute to the qualities which almost all British people have learned to admire in the wonderful eastern race. "We have a great advantage in dealing with the Japanese. One of them is converted they are changed beings immediately, and useful beings, too. The Japanese are not as we are, they are not command—will scrub a floor, or bat the drum, or give his testimony, or do anything there is for him to do to extent the faith once he has embraced it—and do these things, moreover, with intelligence and energy. This means that the people we send there must be intelligent, too."

Giving the Salvation Army every credit for the splendid work it has done in helping to carry out a reform in the conduct of licensed houses in Japan, it should be remembered that the movement was started before the Salvation Army came here, while some of the leading Tokyo newspapers—who took a strong and persistent attitude in the matter—were perhaps quite as responsible for the changed order of things as the Salvationists. We have had the pleasure of meeting and knowing fairly intimately some of the "converted" "changed beings," significantly remarks the Kobe journal.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

Although the weather was threatening yesterday the rain kept off, and the annual athletic sports of the Hongkong Schools were carried through with great success. There was even a larger attendance than on the previous day, and during the intervals the visitors were entertained by the band of the Baluch Regiment who provided an appropriate musical programme. Notwithstanding the fact that a number of heats which could not be concluded on the previous day had to be run off, the committee managed to get them through in quick time and brought the lengthy programme to a conclusion at an early hour. Results were as under:

Long Jump: W. E. Jenkins, 1; P. Elizaga, 2; Y. Abbas, 3. The winner cleared a distance of 16 feet.

100 yards flat race for boys from 10 to 13: D. Baptista, 1; F. Rochoano, 2; H. Castro, 3.

100 yards flat race, championship event: For boys from 13 to 16 years of age: J. A. Samy, 1; Kwok Shui-chung, 2; A. R. Samy, 3.

120 yards flat race: F. Castro, 1; C. Leon, 2; Ali Mahomed, 3.

One mile bicycle race: M. Gebino, 1; Cheng Wing-kin, 2; F. G. Orazio, 3.

High jump: W. E. Jenkins, 1; P. Elizaga, 2. The winner cleared the stick at a height of 4 feet 8 inches.

220 yards handicap: J. Castro, 1; Y. Abbas, 2; D. Baptista, 3.

120 yards hurdle race: Y. Abbas, 1; F. G. Orazio, 2; M. Beard, 3.

High jump for boys from 10 to 15: J. Castro, 1; H. G. White, 2.

100 yards flat race for girls over 10 years of age: E. Dary, 1; E. Barros, 2.

100 yards flat race for girls over 10: D. Antonio, 1; Mabel Long, 2; Agnes Lee, 3.

Quarter-mile championship event: Y. Abbas, 1; A. Elk, 2; I. F. Chunyut, 3.

Throwing the cricket ball: R. Garcia, 1; J. Castro, 2; F. Elizaga, 3.

Half mile challenge cup championship. For boys from 14 to 18 years of age: A. Ellis, 1; Y. Abbas, 2; I. F. Chunyut, 3.

Shipping race for girls: Agnes Lee, 1; May Leisler, 2.

50 yards flat race for all comers under seven years of age: A. Samy, 1; Oranad, 2.

80 yards flat race for girls: Emily Barros, 1; Elsie Armstrong, 2.

300 yards flat race for Chinese boys over 14 years: Ho Wing-hung, 1; Fung Tze-sun, 2.

60 yards flat race. Open championship event: Y. Abbas, 1; A. Elk, 2.

Seven furlong flat race. Open to past pupils only: Y. M. Juman, 1; A. M. Saffad, 2.

100 yards three-legged race: P. Elizaga and M. Beard, 1; Tsui Yon-san and Ho San-ken, 2.

Sack race: F. Ablog, 1; A. Abbas, 2; J. Remedios, 3.

Two mile bicycle race. Open to past pupils only: A. Carroll, 1; A. E. Moynagh, 2.

Quarter-mile flat race, open to Navy, Army and Police: G. Baker, 1; G. Harvey, 2.

IGNORED RICHES IN THE PACIFIC.

LITTLE BRITISH ISLAND PROVEN A TREASURE HOUSE.

A little speck in the ocean waste has become a centre of interest. Though remote from sea highways it is not uncommon now to see from one to five steamships at anchor near its southern shore. It is not uncommon to see the island's inhabitants, and the precipitous descent of the sea floor on the north shore makes anchorage impossible on that side; but the island has its attraction.

Ocean or Pagan Island is a little south of the equator and west of the Gilbert archipelago. No mention is made of it in Reclus' large volume on Oceania, and though it is a British island its name does not appear in the English statistical yearbook. From a half dozen lines of description in the largest of all geographical gazetteers, published in France, it is learned that the island is circular in form, has twelve to fifteen miles of coast-line, with an area of perhaps ten square miles, and that it is well wooded and a mountain rises in its centre.

This rock was annexed to the British Empire in 1904 and is under the jurisdiction of the administrator of the Gilbert and Ellice protectorate. It has been known about once a year by a visit from a small steamer on the Australia station. On one of these visits a discovery was made that has broken the peace and quiet which brooded over this little island. The calm of ages has been disturbed by the almost feverish activity with which vessels drop anchor and proceed to load with the only product worth exporting.

A rock was found, whitish in colour, very hard and retentive, coral though showing some appearance of having been deposited by sedimentation. At first it was not thought to have commercial value, but as somebody became curious to learn the name and nature of it, samples were taken to Australian geologists.

It was found to be phosphate, especially rich in plant food. The quantity is enormous as to make the deposit very valuable. Chemical works were erected to treat the rock with sulphuric acid, turning it into superphosphate and thus increasing its solubility, so that it is fully available as a fertilizer and the vessels now in the trade are selling their loads just as they can carry to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Borneo.

While men in the Pacific are wondering how many more island treasure houses may be scattered over the wide waters, hundreds of islands are charted that have not been explored. There was a little stir in Fiji a few months ago over the arrival of specimens of the phosphate of Ocean Island. Some islands of the Fiji group are uninhabited, and so far out of the way that they have not been explored. It happens that along their edges are exposures of white rock as of Ocean Island. The cry went up when the phosphate was known: "Perhaps we have this very rock in Fiji." Exploring parties started out on a quest for phosphate. Conservative opinion was that the Fiji white rock is nothing better than soapstone. At any rate, it may be something added to the knowledge of the Fiji archipelago by this sudden impulse to explore the neglected parts of it.

BOTANICAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1906 is published in the *Gazette*. It states:

Garden Notes.—To make up for the losses and disappointments caused by the weather, the year was characterized by a quite unusual influx of useful additions to the herbarium collections. From Mr. W. H. Wallace, whose garden at Anoy is one of the most beautiful in the colony, came two of the best acquisitions, viz., a large variety of *Homocallis aurantiaca* and *Cosmos 'Eldorado'*, both of which are doubtless destined to play an important part in the Hongkong garden.

No less important from the point of view of their probable wide cultivation in the Colony are the greatly improved varieties of *Canna* which Mr. J. Harton, after importing and successfully growing them for a year, most courteously placed at my disposal. There is no plant that contributes more bountifully to our local gardens than the *Canna*, and these finer sorts should soon be widely known.

For the same reason but in a less degree *Alpinia malaccensis* collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson in Yunnan in 1909 and presented to the Gardens may replace our common but less beautiful *Alpinia nutans*. Besides these *Verbena venosa*, received from the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces at Shanghai is sure to become a favourite, as it is a vigorous and showy summer annual. By sending seeds of *Gomphocarpus* and *Physocarpus* Lady Black has done much to the list of interesting novelties for which Hongkong Garden is indebted to her. Among the numerous useful and ornamental plants introduced through the kindness of our Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, from Mauritius during the year must be mentioned *Ipomoea coccinea* an important addition to our October flowering plants. It is remarkable that one of the most showy plants in the gardens during the month of November was *Artemisia lactiflora*, the whole of our stock of which was raised from a single plant which appeared early in the garden in 1905.

Weather.—From the wet foggy spring of 1906 until the stormy autumn the year was one of the most unfavourable on record for gardening operations. The show of spring-flowering annuals so conspicuous in the gardens was entirely spoiled by the continuous rain of March and April, and as the planting out of the summer annuals could not be done at the usual time for the same reason, the appearance of the grounds suffered greatly during the early part of the year. On no less than six occasions from May onwards was it necessary to carry all movable plants into shelter in consequence of typhoon warnings. On the memorable 18th of September the gardens were wrecked by the sudden typhoon that caused such terrible havoc throughout the Colony on that date. There is no previous record of any such destruction of trees and garden stock. The actual repairable damage was very great and was not made good much before the end of the year, but more serious must be considered the temporary disfigurement of the gardens, the previous beauty of which ten years will hardly restore. Unfortunately also the total loss of several trees of scientific or economic interest has to be reported. Perhaps the most regrettable losses were those of the large tree of *Albizia cordata*, the only full grown example in the Colony of this important wood oil tree, and of the interesting *Bauhinia* still unnamed, our only tree of which stood at the corner of the deer-pond. Many fallen trees re-erected after the typhoon of the 18th might have survived by virtue of the unbroken half of their roots, had it not been for the second typhoon which blew them down in the opposite direction thus completely severing them from the ground.

The chief recipients of plants and seeds were:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Messrs. A. Babington, J. Barton, Sir Henry Berkeley, Lady Black; Botanic Gardens, Jamaica and Mauritius; Bureau of Agriculture, Manila; Mr. Chao Loo Chue; Chung Chuan Police Station; Commissioner of Customs, Amoy; French Government, Saigon; Messrs. F. A. Hazledorn, Dr. Koch, Messrs. Lau Phayee, Sergeant Kerr, R. Koch, Messrs. Lau Chai Pak, F. A. Hazledorn (Mauritius), Li Pak; Chu Pak, F. A. Hazledorn (Mauritius), Li Pak; Messrs. Matsumura (Tokyo), Mr. C. Mol. Messrs. Paris and Open Spaces, Shanghai; No. 5 Police Station; Sir Francis T. Pigott, Mrs. A. H. Reunier, Mrs. Rowe, San Tin Police Station; Lady Frances Turner, Messrs. Villemor-Andrieux (Paris), Lady Voute, Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Amoy), W. M. Watson and J. Xavier.

A fine collection of living economic and decorative plants was sent by the Acting Director of Forests and Gardens in Mauritius with the approval of His Excellency the Governor of that Colony and in co-operation with the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. The thanks of the Hongkong Government have already been conveyed for this gift.

The other donors of plants and seeds were:—Mr. J. D. d'Abadie, Agricultural Society, Madras; Arnold Arboretum, Messrs. A. Babington, J. Barton, Bohmer & Co., Lady Black, Ceylon; Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Jamaica, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney, Trinidad; Mr. G. Huntley, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila; Mr. Chao Loo Chue; Captain Hodgins, Mr. F. Howell; Imperial Department of Agriculture, West Indies; Inspector General of Forests, India; Messrs. C. D. Moore, Muir (Honolulu); Parks and Open Spaces, Shanghai; Sir Francis T. Pigott; Public Gardens, Canton; Messrs. R. Rowe, Professor Sargent, Messrs. Smith and Menzel (South Australia); Mr. F. P. de Soares; Southern California Acclimatizing Association; United States Department of Agriculture and Mr. W. H. Wallace.

The chief donors of animals were:—Sergeant Kerr, Messrs. J. M. E. Machado and H. A. Siebs.

Herbarium.—There is no museum of economic products in the Colony, and duplicates of the actual articles sent to London could not therefore be preserved; they can, however, be obtained when required without much difficulty. The specimens retained for reference are merely herbarium vouchers for the botanical origin of the economic products sent, which were classified and registered under their botanical names. The various items in botanical identification, and the compiling of notes as to their origin, manufacture, uses, etc., has of course absorbed a large amount of time, but it is hoped that this will be justified by the extended information concerning South China products placed at the disposal of the Imperial Institute staff and also by the basis which is now formed for a future economic botanical museum in the Colony. Now that attention has been turned to this side of the herbarium it is hoped that time will be found to reconstitute a fairly complete set of Chinese economic plants.

The principal collection of wild plants added was that made by the Superintendent in Korea in September. Though the numbers are small (about 400) they are nearly all new to the Colonial Herbarium, a number are additions to the Korean collections already in Kew, to which duplicates will be sent, while not a few are fresh records for the country or species new to science.

Flat-Surgeon C. G. Matthew, R.N., whose welcome return to the East on H.M.S. *Men-of-war* occurred during the year has determined

the ferns of the Fokien and Korean collections and has very kindly got together a series of new specimens of local ferns for the herbarium. These are not only much better dried than the old ones but are also more complete and representative.

This is an appropriate occasion on which to thank Captain Hodgins of the S.S. *Mauching* for the trouble and expense which he has incurred in making several collections of economic plants and plants at Poochow for our herbarium and gardens.

The chief donors of herbarium specimens other than the above were:—Comte de Boissieu, Mr. E. Merrill and Sir Ernest Satow.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

On April 2nd Count Okuma addressed a long speech to the Association of Chinese students known as the "Young Men's Association of the Middle Kingdom." There were some 2,000 students present, and the speech was translated into Chinese. The *Japan Mail* gives the following summary:—The idea that East and West cannot be one has been entertained for a long time, whether Europeans, Americans or Chinese be in question. Nevertheless the races of the world, the civilization of the world, and the religion of the world had their origin at the confines of West Asia, whence two streams started, one travelling east, the other west, leaving from the same font these rivers must necessarily have had similar waters. The young scholars of the Occident and the Orient today form two halves of a ring which will meet in the end. Following the course of these streams we find that one, that flowing eastward, stopped in Japan, the other, travelling westward, reached America. Japan coming into touch with the civilization crossing the ocean from America, a great collision occurred at first, but subsequently the two streams were reconciled and may be seen flowing side by side today in Japan. There is no reason why it should not be the same in China. Speaking from the political standpoint, it may be said that when Commodore Perry first opened the eyes of Japan, the latter's people regarded all persons coming from the Occident as enemies and sought to expel them. Failing in this they began to consider what manner of men these strangers were, and discovered, to their surprise, that either in civilization, nor in administration, nor in morality, nor in customs was there anything to be despised on the part of the foreigners. At once the Japanese changed their attitude and conceived it better to learn from the Occidentals and to send students to the Occident to study.

Count Okuma said that what he brought Japan to this point was in truth the anti-foreign spirit in a new guise, namely, the desire to be able to oppose Occidental masterfulness. By and by, the people, not content simply to develop this ability of resistance, applied themselves to improve their administrative system, and the Chinese must take the same note. It is most regrettable that the national relations have not yet risen above the stage of egoism, nor has the impulse of expansion ceased to direct States. All that has been accomplished is the growth of the tendency among civilized countries to avoid war, though the weak is sacrificed just as readily as the strong. Thus there is no security against a world-wide disturbance. The Russo-Japanese war, it traced to its source, is found to have been due to China's inability to guard her Three Eastern Provinces. It is necessary, therefore, that China should reflect deeply and review her situation carefully. Turning to religion, the Count said that, according to his view Christianity and Confucianism were virtually identical. The soul of Christianity was love, the soul of Confucianism humanity, which is only love in another form. By late international jealousies and racial antipathies must be eradicated.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. John Ball Osborne, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The American Consul and American Trade," insists again and again on the benefit resulting from the consuls. The published reports of the consuls. The Consular Service has recently been put on a new basis. An "efficiency record" is kept of all consuls, and though they do not actually get good conduct marks, they are promoted or not according to the goodness or badness of this record. The first result of establishing the "efficiency record" has been that the consular reports were not only more numerous, but much better.

There are in the States, three chief kinds of consular reports: (1) monthly reports, published since 1880, 7,500 of which are printed every month; (2) daily reports, established in 1895, about 3,700 of which are printed, and sent mostly to newspapers and great commercial concerns; and (3) special reports, required from certain carefully selected consuls. Mr. Osborne says:

Many important contracts in foreign countries have been secured by American firms through intelligence published in the Consular Reports; many valuable markets have been discovered, and acquired markets safeguarded, as a result of the vigilance and prompt action of the consuls.

The daily reports were published because, for obvious reasons, it was often disadvantageous to withhold the information sent in by the consuls until the monthly reports could appear. The special reports have been in existence for a considerable time, but were not published separately before 1890. Some of them are now out of print, others especially one on "Streets and Highways," has been in such demand as to call for a second edition. They deal with such subjects as Fruit Culture in Foreign Countries, Vagrancy and Public Charity in Foreign Countries, Industrial Education and Industrial Conditions in Germany.

Consular Reports on Non-Commercial Subjects.

To the three classes of reports above enumerated there ought really to be added a fourth: Consular reports on commercial subjects, such as "Bull-fights in Spain," "German Colonies in Asia Minor," "The Plague of Mice in Russia," "Pawlovo" in various European countries, "The Penal Colony of New Caledonia," and "Ainships in Switzerland."

The Statistical Office at first undertook this task. In 1897 its name was changed to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and in 1903 this Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Bureau of Statistics, consolidated with it. In the Bureau of Trade Relations reports are carefully read, and it need be, revised.

Not infrequently (we are told) a report is of such character as to make it inexpedient to publish any portion, in which case it is filed in toto in the archives of the Department of State for future reference. All statements in the reports calculated to cause adverse or hostile in a foreign country or to bring about diplomatic representations on the part of another government are omitted from the material transmitted to the Department of Commerce and Labor for publication.

In short, anything likely to give offence to any kind of a foreign country is left out. The British and German consular reports, all statements in the reports calculated to cause adverse or hostile in a foreign country or to bring about diplomatic representations on the part of another government are omitted from the material transmitted to the Department of Commerce and Labor for publication.

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TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
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FRONT. DEEP WATER.

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Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply to
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(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

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All ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Code used
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MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.
with name of place and/or
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NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
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AGENCIES:-
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.
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SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shizume, Naniwa and Kuni-Yanaka
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and
the Agencies of the Company will receive any order
for sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
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The Pioneer Experts
in the Prudent Branch.

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SECURITIES issued by PARIS
European Govts and
Municipalities offering
prospective immense returns. PAMPHLETS

To be purchased for cash or on the
"times" system of monthly payments.

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lishment of dealers in Premium Bonds in the
world, offer advantages absolutely un-
obtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed.
Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers
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**LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.**

EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

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A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

INTIMATION

SHARE LIST will close on TUESDAY, 30th
April, 1907, for Shanghai and Outports and
on FRIDAY, 31st May, for Europe.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SHANGHAI-PAOSHAN
LAND CO., LTD.

(To be incorporated under the Companies Ord-
nance of Hongkong, whereby the liability of
members is limited to the amount of their shares.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: Tls. 1,000,000
Shanghai Syce
Divided into 40,000 Shares of Tls. 25 each.
Present Issue, 32,000 shares, of which 5,000
shares will be issued as fully paid-up to the
Vendors, and 20,000 are now offered for
subscription.

Payable Tls. 5 per share on application, Tls. 15
on allotment, and the balance of Tls. 5
per share as it may be required, but not in
larger calls than Tls. 5 at one time, nor
without three months' notice, no application
for less than five shares will be received.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
MR. E. C. PEARCE, of Messrs. Ilbert & Co.,
Shanghai
MR. L. J. CURRY, of Messrs. Scott, Harding
& Co., Shanghai
MR. R. I. FEARON, of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel
& Co., Shanghai
MR. CHUNG LIANG YUE, of the Tsong Yuo
Hong, Shanghai.

TRAUSTEES:
MR. ALEXANDER MCLEOD
MR. CHAWFORD D. KERR
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. STOKES, PLATT, and TRESDALE
GENERAL MANAGERS:
MESSRS. ILBERT & CO., 22, King's Road, Shanghai
ADDRESSES:
MESSRS. LOWE & BINGHAM, Public Accountants.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the
purpose of acquiring and developing 70
mow (say 12 acres) of land in the Paoshan
District of Shanghai, on the North side of the
International Settlement, consisting of three
lots of well-raised land, detailed particulars of
which are contained in the annexed Report and
Estimates prepared by Mr. A. E. Algar,
Architect, of Shanghai.

The properties are exceptionally well situated
as regards their favourable position for Euro-
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PHILIPPINE INVESTMENTS.

The Colonization of April 26th says:—
Legitimate American business enterprises
and commercial undertakings in these islands
are being cursed and disgraced today by the
advent of the gold-bricker and the faker who,
in the name of American business methods,
attempts to unload upon the public stock in
wildcat schemes and fake enterprises, which
is worth little more than the paper on which
it is engraved. These grafters are usually
individuals who have been run out of
self-respecting communities in the United
States, by the terror of grand jury
indictments or the righteous indignation of
their neighbours. They find this
country an easy field in which to work. Their
first move is to establish themselves in the guise
of respectability and to garb themselves in the
appropriated robes of decency. Manila's popu-
lation is made up of foreigners who are little
accustomed to American ways and not careful
or keen in discerning between the faker and the
genuine business man until it is too late to save
themselves from being gulled. Besides the
American population is made up largely of
young men who are inexperienced and unsus-
pecting and who are as susceptible to wiles of
shark as are the foreigners.

Having determined upon their particular
form of graft the fakers set about for some
respectable business man whose names they may
be able to enlist to give their scheme the color
of respectability. Having done this they
incorporate and get out the false shares and
playing up the names they may have been able
to enlist as their badge of decency they swoop
down upon the community in a campaign of
unblinking and unmitigated lying, promising
the unsuspecting, fabulous dividends on bogus
or misbegotten propositions. These schemes run
the whole gamut from the Harrimanized small
business that can never pay a dividend on
one tenth the water that is pumped into it,
to the simple plan of pumping pure water into
the pockets of the dupes.

To illustrate the nature of some of these
schemes, we call attention to the methods of a
certain plantation company now doing business
in these islands. This company is selling its
stock altogether in the United States. Its
agent, the promoter who is selling the stock,
advertisements broadcast throughout the United
States that this company last year made a profit
of \$300,000 from the tobacco crop taken
from the land of the company. This advertise-
ment circulates everywhere in the States
through a special promotion journal, copies of
which are sent to Manila. The government
recently had occasion to send an agent to make
investigations concerning the land of the
aforesaid company. This agent of the govern-
ment reported that no tobacco or other
crop of any value whatsoever was taken
from the land last year, and that as a
matter of fact the land is overgrown with
ocean grass. Yet the shares of this Company
are being sold throughout the United States
and the buyers are being promised dividends
yearly. The regrettable part of it all is that
men of business standing and otherwise good
reputation allow themselves to be led by tools
such as their own greed, and make the
fraudulent concerns by conscious promoters.
It casts a shadow over the legitimate business
in which they are engaged and brings a
reproach upon honest American enterprises.

THE MAP OF CHINA.

Chinese cartography, whether native or
foreign, has never been and even now is not
very satisfactory. As far as European map-
makers are concerned, there is ample reason for
what might be considered their negligence, for
there is no country in the world, if we except
perhaps the interior of Africa which has con-
tinued so inaccessible to qualified geographers
as this land of our residence. Of existing maps
of modern China, there cannot be said to be
any which approached in accuracy such a
proof when the triangulation of that country
was still uncompleted, and it seems vain to hope
that any such will be produced until there
comes about a radical change in the senti-
ments of the ruling class towards the
foreigner, without whose expert cooperation
—satisfactory mapping is scarcely to be
looked for. That no intelligent desire for
assistance in these matters has even begun to
manifest in the brains of Chinese officials, was
sufficiently proved by an Imperial Decree pub-
lished in December 1906. In this document the
emperor announced that the existing maps of the
empire being inaccurate, owing to changes
which had taken place since they were constructed
it was considered advisable that the whole empire
should be resurveyed and the result embodied
in a new map, which should represent the
country as it actually is. As the native publica-
tions of the kind date back a century or so,
His Majesty was well advised, and it is
lamentable that so admirable an opportunity
should have been missed of doing what was
wanted in the proper way. Instead, however,
of taking advantage of Western science and of
enlisting the services of European engineers
in the execution of this laudable project, the
Emperor went on to explain, in terms almost
ludicrous, how it was proposed to carry the
scheme out. As in the case of railway
construction, China was proudly to rely on
her own resources, and the existing
machinery of local government was to be
utilized. The unit of the surveying
corps was to be the *li*, who must be a man
more capable of *li* than most of us had
imagined, if we were to judge by the responsibility
entrusted to him. Each *li* was to survey his
own little territory and to submit his findings
to the *Magistrate* of his District. The
Magistrate was to send a map of his District
to the *Provincial* and forward them to the *Profects*;
the *Profects* would similarly combine the
District contributions and send them on to the
Taijais, the *Taijais* to the *Governors* of
provinces, and the *Governors* to the *Central*
Government. Had one any confidence in the
geologic skill of the officials forming the
successive links in this chain, the device would
be as good as a *li* as we have it, we have
the project, though a laudable one, might as well
have been abandoned. The result was not
likely to be of any serious value to cartographers
and to secure a serviceable map of the Chinese
Empire, we shall still have to wait till that
indisputable remote epoch, when China shall have
acquired some of the common sense and praiseworthy
ambition which characterize Japan.—
Frederick E. Hahn.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The total number of immigrants who arrived
in the Colony (Singapore) from ports in China
last year was 176,537, being an increase of
19 per cent upon the number for the year
1905, and a reduction of 19.9 per cent below
the figures for the record year 1903.

This is the introductory paragraph in for
annual report of the Chinese Protectorate for
1906, which was laid on the table at the
Legislative Council on April 19th. The report
goes on to say that the whole increase of 34,556
over last year's figures is more than
accounted for by the increased number of
"Sinkheis" who have been recruited
by the Netherlands Indian Government
for labour in the tin mines at Bangka.

The great majority of the Chinese immi-
grants only touch base on route at other places.
The arrivals at Penang numbered 56,334, a
reduction of 9.1 per cent upon the figures for
1905, and 25.3 per cent upon those for 1906.
In the face of an increased immigration to
Singapore, it is difficult to account for this
falling off, more especially as the F. M. S.
return show a substantial increase in immigra-
tion.

It is possible that Chinese for North
Borneo, who are travelling in great numbers
formerly direct from Singapore, instead
of via Penang. The number of adult female
immigrants was 12,475, a reduction of 9.1 per
cent on that for the previous year.

Mr. Warren D. Barnes, Secretary for Chinese
Affairs, explains that he is unable to account for
this regrettable fall in the proportion of women
arriving, as it also applies to Hongkong,
Swatow, and Amoy, where Singapore's immi-
grants arrive from, and to Penang as well as
Singapore. Of infants under three years of
age, 1,599 arrived in the Colony, of whom 547
were reported as leaving again for other ports.

The majority of the remainder were added to
the population of Singapore.

The number of "unpaid passengers"—or
coolies who obtain free passages from Hong-
kong, Swatow, or Hainan, in consideration
of their entering into contracts for service
on arrival in the Colony—was 18,675. The
increase was entirely due to the liberal terms
offered to coolies for service in Banca by the
Netherlands Indian Government and to the
high remuneration paid to the men who
recruited them.

Out of the 18,675 "unpaid passengers," 2,750
were redeemed from their obligations by relatives
or friends, 531 were returned to China at
the expense of their recruiters, and 28 were
dismissed by the Department.

Five hundred and sixty-one labourers signed
contracts in Singapore for labour in Province
Wetlesay and Perak.

During the year a simplification and revision
of the standard forms of "sinkheis," or unpaid
passengers' contracts had been effected; the
most advantageous terms for which any such
labourers now sign are a total of 300 days in
return for free food and lodging, and a wage
of 5 cents per day's work, clear of all deductions
on account of expenses incurred by the employer
before the labourer begins to labour. In many
cases, much higher terms are offered especially
by the Netherlands Indian Government for
labour in the Banca mines.

At the beginning of 1900, there were 59 im-
migrants of the Po Leung Kuk Home at Kandan
Kebau. There were 78 admissions during the
year, as against 98 in 1905, and 72 were dis-
charged, leaving 61 inmates at the end of the
year. In Penang, the number temporarily
detained in the Home was 74 as against 125 in
1902. Ten girls were transferred to the Singa-
pore Home. The cost of maintaining the
Singapore Home was \$4,750.19. The revenue,
including the Government contribution of
\$2,400, was \$5,552.05. A balance of \$782.86 was
carried forward to the present year. The Pen-
ang Po Leung Kuk is entirely supported by
voluntary contributions and has a large balance
in hand.

Four hundred and seven persons were ban-
ished from the Colony during the year, as against
394 in 1905 and 65 in 1904.

The opium shop licenses in force at the end of
the last two years have been:—

Singapore 1905. 1906.
Penang 555 568
Malacca 144 139

The Opium and Liquor Farms were let
during the year at a great reduction on the
former rents. The rents now payable for all
the Settlements are only \$999,400 per annum
more than those paid in the period 1901-03.

Towards the end of the year, a vigorous anti-
opium crusade was started both in Singapore
Penang. Up to the end of November, about
200 people accumulated in the Home estab-
lished for the purpose of these wishing to rid themselves
of the opium habit. The Home then ceased to
receive further patients. I am inclined to
doubt if the present movement will have any
startling results, though I am convinced,
observes Mr. Barnes, that, in course of time,
public opinion among the Chinese will regard
opium-smoking as deplorable and that the
consumption of opium will henceforward steadily
decrease.—*Strait Times.*

THE MAP OF CHINA.

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—satisfactory mapping is scarcely to be
looked for. That no intelligent desire for
assistance in these matters has even begun to
manifest in the brains of Chinese officials, was
sufficiently proved by an Imperial Decree pub-
lished in December 1906. In this document the
emperor announced that the existing maps of the
empire being inaccurate, owing to changes
which had taken place since they were constructed
it was considered advisable that the whole empire
should be resurveyed and the result embodied
in a new map, which should represent the
country as it actually is. As the native publica-
tions of the kind date back a century or so,
His Majesty was well advised, and it is
lamentable that so admirable an opportunity
should have been missed of doing what was
wanted in the proper way. Instead, however,
of taking advantage of Western science and of
enlisting the services of European engineers
in the execution of this laudable project, the
Emperor went on to explain, in terms almost
ludicrous, how it was proposed to carry the
scheme out. As in the case of railway
construction, China was proudly to rely on
her own resources, and the existing
machinery of local government was to be
utilized. The unit of the surveying
corps was to be the *li*, who must be a man
more capable of *li* than most of us had
imagined, if we were to judge by the responsibility
entrusted to him. Each *li* was to survey his
own little territory and to submit his findings
to the *Magistrate* of his District. The
Magistrate was to send a map of his District
to the *Provincial* and forward them to the *Profects*;
the *Profects* would similarly combine the
District contributions and send them on to the
Taijais, the *Taijais* to the *Governors* of
provinces, and the *Governors* to the *Central*
Government. Had one any confidence in the
geologic skill of the officials forming the
successive links in this chain, the device would
be as good as a *li* as we have it, we have
the project, though a laudable one, might as well
have been abandoned. The result

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	4 P.M. 2nd May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 4th May	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 8th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	About 11th May	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3th April, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 30th April, Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 30th April, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 30th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
CHINKIANG	"CHINEANG"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
WEIHAWEI and TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, VONKY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTE"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
CHEFOU and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANSHOW"	On 13th May, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Saturday, 4th May, at 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 3rd May.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	"PRINZ EISEL FRIEDRICH"	Wednesday, 8th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"GNEISENAU"	About Wednesday, 8th May.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 23rd May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

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11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	3,832	WEDNESDAY, 4th May	25th May
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 5th May	27th May
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May	15th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 6th June	24th June
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 19th June	13th July
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers of 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 24,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 1/2 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 1/2 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers 240; and 1st Class Railways 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND ANPING	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at 8 A.M.
TAMBUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th May, at 9 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

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For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

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BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMULIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"BAYERN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st May, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 8th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORSE"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1907.

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FROM 1st JANUARY, 1857 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 78th CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 78th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 25th YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 32nd YEAR OF KWANG SUI.

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A.I., A.R.C., and Engineering Code Used
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Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 86 1/2
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 84 1/2
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 1/2

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Extreme Length... 533 feet.
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Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 1/2
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Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 354
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